## INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

Concluded From Second Page.

scientific spirit, with reference to the effects of alcoholic stimulants in cases of mental disease, this contribution will be deemed of interest.

The recommendation of the Trustees concorning the necessity of purchasing a small strip of ground adjacent to the northern line of the Hospital, to prevent houses in a village near the Hos-pital from being built inconveniently near to the department for women, is commended to your

The extensive new building, constituting a part of the hospital, designed exclusively for women, was completed on the second day of June, 1884. At that time some claims for work done remained At that time some claims for work done remained unsettled, and a slight question existed whether the act contemplated a dissolution of the Provisional Board appointed to construct the building until these claims were paid. But, believing that the expenses of keeping the board in existence should cease as soon as the building had been completed, and that the trustees of the Indiana Hospital might properly adjust these claims, the board was, upon my request, declared to be dissolved, in conformity to what I believed to be the requirement of the act by which it was created. Insanity among women is known to be largely Insanity among women is known to be largely owing to diseases peculiar to their sex. The deli-eacy which recoils from the necessary conditions of treatment is often heightened by the fact that reason is not at the nelm to control emotion

Upon obvious grounds, therefore, I urged upon the Legislature at its last session the appointment in the Woman's Department of at lesst one woman physician. The Legislature reglected to consider the recomendation; but the profession has been appointed a physician in that department, and the trustees and Superintendent unite in acknowleding the value of her services. THE ADDITIONAL HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

By the act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, providing for the building of three additional hospitals for the insane, the Governor was required to appoint four commissioners (two from each of the principal political parties) who, together with the Governor, were charged with the duty of selecting the locations of two of the hospitais, and of selecting the sites of the three, and of constructing the buildings. One of the hospitals was required by the terms of the act to be located in Vanderburg County. One hundred and sixty acres was the maximum quantity of land which the commissioners were authorized to purchase for the use of any and of the hospitals. for the use of any one of the hospitals. The for the use of any one of the hospitals. The commissioners were, however, empowered to receive, on behalf of the State, donations of lands or other gifts. I appointed as commissioners, soon after the adjournment of the Legislature, Messrs. John C, Robinson and DeFoe, Skinner, Democrats, and Messrs, William throse and Jeseph R, Gray, Republicans, who accepted the appointments and immediately entered upon the discharge of their duties. In conducting hospitals under the system now approved, the inhospitals under the system now approved, the insane are kept as much as possible in the open air, and encouraged to perform manual labor. A hundred and sixty acres did not, therefore, seem as much as was desirable for a hospits! and to secure a larger number for each of the hospitals not located b the act, the commissioners give notice that in selecting a lecation, preference would be given, other things being equal, to the county in which the most satisfactory gift of land was offered. Visits were made by the commissioners to the several counties in which a desire had been expressed for the lo-cation of a hospital, and, after careful consider-ation, locations were made in the counties of Cass and Wayne. Afterward eligible sites were selected on the lands chosen. In the county of Vander-burgh 160 acres of land was purchased. In the county of Wayne 160 acres was purchased, and 147 seres in addition was conveyed as a donation to the State. In the county of Cass 160 acres was purcha-ed, and 122 acres of adjoining land was conveyed to the State as a donation.

In conformity to the requirement of the act, the commissioners, after they had selected the sites for the several institutions, proceeded to advertise premptly for bids for the construction of the buildings. For building the hospital near Evansville the lowest bid was \$286,585.20; for building the hospital near Richmond the lowest bid was \$269,760.93; for building the hospital near Logans-port the lowest bid was \$662,802.29. These bids were accepted, but not until provision had been made for considerable reduction of expense to the State by simplying the style of architecture, and constacts were entered into accordingly. To reconcile a difference of views among the commissioners, the cottage plan of buildings was adopted at Richmond; a system of detached buildings connected by covered correlors was adopted for the hospital near Logansport, and the con-gregate plan of building was adopted for the hospital near Evansville. The founda-tons of the several buildings have been completed. A large amount of material has also been collected, and extensive preparations have been made for the pro-ocution of the work on them buildings during the next season.

I can not too highly commend the interest taken

by the commissioners in all that has been thus far done. But I deem it proper to add that the necessary cost of constructing hospitals of the capacity proposed proved to be so much larger than the commissioners, had anticipated that, for the purcommissioners had anticipated that, for the purpose of diminishing the cost, I personally advocated a very considerable decrease of capacity. It seemed to me that it proper designs were adopted the capacity of the hospitals might be increased as exigencies might hereafter require. In this opinion the majority of the board did not agree with me, and the hospitals are being constructed on the large scale as at first proposed.

This communication would be too much prolonged by a reference to further matters of inter-

longed by a reference to further matters of interest connected with these asylums. I therefore refer you to the very clear and intelligent report of the commissioners, which has been printed and will be promptly placed before you.

THE BLIND AND THE DEAP AND DUMB. The report of the directors and superintendents respectively of the institutions for the blind and the deaf and dumb will be laid on your tables, and will be found instructive. Provision should be made for the indigent inmates of these schools during the vacation of the schools, so that the re-proach may no longer continue of their being often compelled to seek a home in poor houses to save them from suffering

SOLDIERS' NOME AND ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN. These two institutions, incongrously under one

These two institutions, incongrously under one roof, and the appropriation for which, being made separately, render it nearly impracticable to keep correctly the accounts, should engage your auxious attention. I recommend the appointment of a committee at an early period in the session, to investigate their affairs and also to report what additional legislation is necessary to simplify and improve the management. There are important recommendations in the report of the trustees and Superintendent which I recommend to your consideration.

THE STATE PRISONS,

The average number of prisoners at the State Prison North during the fiscal year was 547. At the State Prison South the average number was 570. The receipts of the Nota-rn Prison from the labor of prisoners have exceeded by \$7,202.71 the outly for current expenses. The receipts from the labor of prisoners at the Southern Prison have deficiency in the receipts of the latter prison is ascribed to the interior quality of the buildings used for manufacturing purposes, the want of land for raising garden products, and other disadvantages which do not apply to the more favored Northern Prison. In the State Prison South the use of the lash for the correction of prisoners has ceased. The enlightened and humane sentiment which requires that it shall cease in all our prisons should be expressed in laws commanding its discontinuance.

The reports of both prisons urge that a better

The reports of both prisons urge that a better provision shall be made for insane convicts. A anitable building should be erected at one of the prisons at which all these should be collected, and should receive the care and treatment required by their condition. Fo remove insane priseners to the present hospitals for the insane would be injudicious on two accounts; that the friends of the reputable insane would not be willing to send their insane sindred to an institution used for the confinement of criminals, and that the provpiaces where the opportunities for escape would be enhanced, would soon grow into a business

The report of the Southern Prison shows that 6! per cent, of the convicts are thirty years of age and under, and that 45 per cent, of the crimes of violence, for which prisoners are there confined. were committed by persons not past the age of twenty-five. These grave facts should stimulate to even greater and more constant endeavors the efforts of the humane to reclaim erring children and youth, and to invade, with all good influences, the nurseries in which children are brought up in

THE PARDONING POWER.

In the exercise of the pardoning power I have taken great care to avoid turning loose upon society dangerous malefactors. I have endeavored, also, to abstain from such frequency in exercising the power as would make the punishment of crime appear to be uncertain. With whatever care the power may be exercised, it is almost certain to be used, in many cases, with unjust, though unintended partiality. The Executive can seldom be familiar with all the merits of the case. He must rely, therefore, upon appearances, and pardons are too apt, in spite of all the vigilance that can be exercised, to be unconscious concessions to the energy which has secured influential

names to petitions, rather than to the actual merits of the applicant. To introduce a more just and impartial practice toward prisoners, I recommended to the Legislature, at its last session, the sllowance of a much larger credit for good conduct upon the terms of sentences than had before been granted. The Legislature than had before been grauted. The Legislature adopted my recommendation, and the good effect of this legislation upon the discipline of the prisons has been so evident as te elicit from the wardens expressions of great satisfaction. The Trustees of the Northern Prison say of this law that "it has proved to be a valuable moral force in the administration of the prison," and that "the good effects of the law, through its encouragement to good behavior on the part of the convicts exceed the expectations of the most sanvicts exceed the expectations of the most san-guine friends of the measure." The warden of the Southern Prison recommends that the law be amended so as to allow "lost time" to be restored to a prisoner where injustice seems to have been done him and in cases of extraordinary good be-havior afterward. This recommendation is sub-mitted to your careful consideration.

The tendency of the cheap price of convict labor, as employed in our two prisons, to diminish, unjustiy, the price of articles manufactured alike by free and convict labor, has, naturally, produced complaints from free laborers injuriously affected. The two leading political parties in this State, in their last platforms, condemned the present prison contract system, and the last Legislature having falled to agree upon any change in the present system, the Senate appointed a committee to pre-sent a suitable bill at the present session. Having felt interested in the subject, I entered into correspondence with several persons who, I sup-posed, had given it consideration, and shall trans-

mit to the Senate Committee, to whom was committed the preparation of a bill, the form of a bill prepared and sent to me by a gentleman in another State, who has given to the whole question of prison administration prolonged reflection and REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS, The average number of boys in the Reform School during the past year was 395. The Super-intendent states in his report that "The health of the boys has never been better, the work of reformation has never been more thoroughly done, and the industrial features of the school have never been more satisfactory." As it will no doubt be your pleasure to visit the school early in your session, I deem it unnecessary to say more than that I deem it is well conducted, is working many sound reformations, and deserves your

REFORMATORY INSTITUTION FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS. This institution, exclusively under the management of women, continues to be conducted in a most satisfactory manner. The average number of inmates in both departments during the last year was 186. The number of thorough reformations that have been effected by this institution is most encouraging. A just regard for economy, and a conscientious determination to keep expenditures within the appropriations made for the institution, is a marked characteristic of the

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY.

The value of the work done by the State Geologist is recognized abroad scarcely less than at home. His learned reports justly engage the atnent appropriations available to pay the expenses of his office, he has been obliged, in consequence of the failure in 1883 of the Appropriation bill, to advance the means necessary to carry it on. He should be promptly reimbursed.

STATE HOUSE, The progress made in the construction of the new State house since the last meeting of the Legislature has been most sa isfactory. There is good reason for expecting that like satisfactory progress will be made until the structure is completed. It is believed that the building will be ready for use by the Legislature at its next regular session. The work has so far advanced as to render it obvious that you should at the present session make a proper appropriation to enable the commissioners to purchase the furniture that will be required for the building, to grade the grounds, and to construct a suitable iron fence around them. The report of the commissioners is commended

to your careful attention

THE STATE MILITIA. A due regard for brevity will prevent my referring, with as much particularity as I should desire, to the subject of the State Militia. For its efficiency and its increase in numbers during my administration I am greatly indebted to Adjutant General Carnaban, and to the members of my military staff. I refer you to the Adjutant General's report with an earnest hope that you will give great weight to its valuable suggestions. The militia now consists of thirty-six companies of infantry, eight companies of artillery, one plateon of Gatling guns, and one company of cav-alry. In case of a sudden outbreak of war they would be valuable, not only in active service, but in training raw troops for duties in the field. It is not creditable to the State, and is in great con-trast to the course of States which surround us, that the State does not contribute properly toward the expenses of these organizations, whose help would be so useful in military emergencies.

The Constitution of this State provides that "the militis shall consist of all able bodied white male persons between the ages of eighteen and forty five years, except such as may be exempted by the laws of the United States or this State." Section 5.358 of the Revised Statutes of 1881 also provides that "the militia shall consist of ablebodied white male persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years." This retention of the odious discrimination implied in the term "white" in the ceses above cited, is a reproach upon the character of the State, and the most energetic means should be adopted by you to remove it from these clauses of the Constitution and laws.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS.

The report of t e Chief of the Bureau of Statisties is being printed, and will soon be laid before you. The Commissioner, after the adjournment of the last Legislature was obliged to borrow money to carry on his office, in consequence of the failure of the appropriation bill. This, hap-pi y, he did with little difficulty. I recommend that an amount sufficient to discharge the sum torrowed be repaid to him.

The difficulty in several of the counties of collecting the statistics required to be furnished by county officers, is shown by him: the officers of these counties being unwilling to collect and furnish statistics unless paid for their services. His suggestion of the means of overcoming the difficulty should engage your early consideration.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE'

The report of the State Board of Agriculture will soon be laid before you. It will be found to contain essays and discussions interesting to farmers. I beg, however, a second time to express my very strong conviction that a change should be made in several particulars in the composition of the board. I ure especially that the professors of agriculture and chemistry in Purdue University (our agricultural college), shall be made mem-bers, exofficio of the board, and required always to be present at its annual January of subjects relating to agriculture would enliven and impart additional interest to the proceedings of the board, and the discussions and intimate association with their agricultural associates would tend to give a constantly plactical character to their studies.

As the success of the farmer depends quite as much upon a skillful adoption and use and care of the various kinds of agricultural machinery as it does upon the study of soils and crops, and as the chief interest in the fairs centers in such machinery, a certain proportion of the members should be specially skilled in the mechanic arts. To prevent, also, a tendency of a board which elects its own members to too great a more ony of thought and methods, I believe it would be wise to provide that the Governor shall appoint as many at least as one-fourth of its members The good which a board could accomplish, if composed in such a manner as to be constantly rein-forced by an accession of fresh and vigorous thought, can scarcely be overestimated. I beg to invite to the subject your early and anxious con-

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH. The services of the State Board of Health are beleved to have been of much benefit in inducing better sanitary conditions throughout the State, in bringing to light very grave faults in the sanitary management of our jails and poor houses, and in devising and causing to be successfully executed methods for the permanent collection of vital statistics. Their report and the accompanying report of their able and efficient Secretary, will no doubt be read by you with interest. MINES AND WINERS.

The last Legislature adopted the several amend ments to the mining law, which I had the honor to recommend. The report of the Mine Inspector for the year 1884 has not yet been received. His report of the year previous, which will be laid before you, contains a recommendation of further

. The Inspector finds it impracticable to give an accurate statement of the annual coal production of the State, on account of the unwillingness of a number of mining companies to furnish prompt and reliable returns of the tonnage of their mines.

The law should, in his opinion, make it compulsory on the owners of mines, under a penalty, to furnish the inspector the necessary statistics.

Section 10 of the mining law enacts that no owner of a mine shall place in charge of any enacts for conveying employee into or out of a sine used for conveying employee into or out of a gine used for conveying employes into or out of a mine any but experienced, competent and sober engineers. Complaints are sometimes made by miners that their lives are jeopardized by the em-

ployment of engineers of a different character. The law does not define who shall be a judge of the fitness of the engineer when such objections are tharged to exist. It is evident that the State Inspector should be made the judge in every such

A requirement that mine "bosses" shall visit the miners at their several places of work at least every two days is urged by very forcible Other recommendations not less impressive are

made, which I have not time here to repeat. commend all suggestions of the Inspector, who is a practical miner of long experience, to your most careful consideration.

SUFFERERS FROM THE FLOODS. The last Levislature, by an act approved Febru-ary 15, 1883, appropriated \$10,000 to be expended for the relief of the sufferers on the Ohio, Wabash and White Rivers in this State from the then recent and then prevailing floods in those streams. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Sporetary of State and auditor of State were constituted a board to disburse the fund. It was required that any part of the fund which might remain after affording the relief con-templated should be covered into the Treasury. While the officers appointed were engaged in distributing the sum thus appropriated, the Legislature, by an act approved February 27, 1883, appropriated a further sum of \$60,000, "to be expended in relief from present and pressing needs of persons residing along the same rivers who were destitute or suffering by reason of the overflow of those streams; but it was provided by this last-named act that none of the money appropriated by it should be used or expended except to furnish or purchase food; clothing, medicine, bedding and fuel with which to relieve present necessities, and any part of the sum remaining unexpended on the 1st day of April, 1883, was required to be covered back into the Treasury. The same officers appointed to expend the first appropriation were directed "to dispense and direct the application of" the second. application of" the second. The board was empowered to distribute the sum appropriated through the agency of any other person. The Governor was appointed President of the board, and was required, as far as the exigencies of the case would allow, to make a record of the expenditures, and to take vouchers from the persons to whom the money was paid for distribution or application. But it was provided that this last requirement might be diaregarded if found in any degree to embarrass the prompt and immediate application of the fund to the relief of the persons to be benefited. Of the sum appropriated \$36,269.20 were dis-bursed for relief, and \$63,734,80 were covered back into the Treasury.

The limitation in the manner of relief in the last act was so specific that the needs specified in it were regarded as baying been fully provided for very soon after the act was passed by expenditures under the first appropriation and by private relief. A small part, therefore, only of the appropriation was expended. The first appropriation being broader in the relief allowed, a considerable part of it was applied toward the repair of houses of sufferers whose means were extremely limited, and to the supply in some extreme instances of farming implements. Great care was taken by the board in selecting persons to whom means were sent to be disbursed to sufferers, or to provide supplies for them, and persons of sound reputation for integrity were selected. But notwithsranding diligent efforts to like taxes, requires that if payment of the difference taxes thus owing shall no be enforced, the United States shall repay their quotas to the lected. But notwithsranding diligent efforts to secure receipts through these persons, from the parties to whom relief was directly furnished, it was found practicable in only a few instances to obtain them. The haste, confusion, and difficulties under which the application of relief was made rendered it impracticable in many instances to take reccipts. I can not, without too much extending this message, give a more particular account af the disbursement of the sums expended. and shall, therefore, furnish a more detailed ac count of it in a separate communication. In behalf of the board I ask now, while the transaction is recent, that some committee, in one or both the Houses, shall be directed to examine in the manner in which the duties of the board were dis-

SEWER FOR THE STATE REFORMATORY INSTITUTION

FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS. When the last :Legislature assembled a suit was pending, instituted by the United States, to enjoin the passing of a sewage from the reformatory institution for women and girls through the bed of a small stream which flowed from the groun is o the reformstyry along the southern border of the grounds of the United States Arsenal. As no other means existed for disposing of the sewage, and the granting of an injunction was known to be imminent unless prompt and efficient measures were adopted for putting an oud to the alleged nuisance, the Legislature passed an act placing at the disposal of the Governor \$30,000, and directing him to eause to be constructed, with the least possible delsy, a good, substantial unde ground the reformatory, and to connect with the sewer belonging to the city the sewer belonging to the city of Indianapolis on Washington street, at New Jersey street, and it was provided that if the city should extend its sewer on Washington street to Noble or fine street, the sewer for the Reforms-tory should terminate at the eastern end of such extension, and should then be connected therewith, and that the Governor should pay to the city, to aid in the extension of its said sewer, an amount equal to the cost of the construction of the Reformatory sewer, had the latter been con-structed for an equal distance on Washington street. Pursuant to the provisions of the act I ap-pointed a competent civil engineer to superintend the work and avertised for bids for its construction. An award was made to the lowest bidders, whe proceeded with dilligence to construct the sewer from the point of beginning, at the Reformatory, along the route prescribe by law to Noble street, to which street, during the progress of the work, the city's sewer on Washington street had been extended. Had the resson been an ordinary one the sum appropriated would have been more than sufficient to pay for the work; but the excessive rains which had prevalled before the work was begun, and which prevailed during its progress, caused the water to filter through the sandy bottom of the dirch, so that pumps had to be used from the beginning to the end of the work, to enable the sewer to be made at all, and the lower surface of the sewer had to be laid on oak planks nearly its whole length. The consequence is that the expense of constructing the sewer has expended the appropriation in the sam of \$3,181 69. The contractors have been paid in full, but there is due to the city of Indianapolis the sum last mentioned.
So soon as I discovered that the appropriation
was likely to be exceeded, I should have stopped the work promptly until the Legislature could have been consulted, but for the extreme exigency of the case, the fact that the Legislature had directed that I should cause the sewer to be constructed with the least possible delay, and the likelihood that if the work were stopped the State would be involved in a loss much above the excess of the cost of the work over the appropriation. The Legislature of 1881 had indeed appropriation. priated \$10,000 for the same purpose, but the work I recommend that an appropriation be made in favor of the city of Indianapolis for the amount of this deficiency.

The exemption of a homestead of reasonable value from the demands of creditors has dot been found in practice in the States where such exemptions exist to interfere injuriously with trade. The maintenance of the home, with its endearing associations and its promotion of private virtue, favors the habits which promote honor and thrift in commercial transactions. The family estabushed in its own homestead is one of the best supports of the State. In a large majority of the States homesteads of reasonable vame are exempted from execution. I believe they should be exempted in Indiana, and I recommend the passuge of a fair homestead bill.

SAVINGS BANKS. I invite your attention most earnestly to the importance of legislation for the establishment on a sound foundation of savings banks. The laws of some of the older States in which such institutions have long existed and in which few instances of losses to depositors have occurred might be consulted by you with great advantage. and the recent disastrous experience of iosticuinstructive lessons to enable you to correct evils against which the best laws have failed heretofore to provide sufficient safeguards. These banks, where confidence exists in the wisdom and integrity of their management, cultivate in the com munities in which they are established a tabit of adicious saving which is the best foundation for business prosperity, a restraint sgainst immorality, and a fiam support of public order.

FEES AND SALARIES. On the important subject of of fees and salaries, I beg to repeat to you the words contained in my est biennial message:

"For many years complaints have been made in the more populous counties that the fees and salaries of officers were too large for the services performed. It has also been asserted that the means to which there are often strong temptations to resort, for obtaining nominations for offices so perative, and for securing success at the polls, have a corrupting effect upon elections. Before the adoption of the constitutional amendments in 1881, the Legislature was deprived of the power of curing this supposed evil. In that year an amendment was passed which has removed the difficulty. This amendment was submitted to the electors of the State. and prevailed by a majority of more than 90,000 votes. A session of the Legislature has intervened (two bave now intervened) since this amendment was adonted but no set his bare. this amendment was adopted, but no set has been passed regulating the compensation of officers in the manner contemplated. Every officer should be adequately paid for his services, but it is due to the people that no greater sum sum shall be

tamen from them, in the way of fees and salaries. than is necessary to pay the officer a fair compensation. Officers, however, relinquish regular oc cupations to obtain these places, under an expectation that the rate of fees prevailing when they were elected will be substantially maintained. It might be just, therefore, to postpone the operation of the regulating act for a reasonable time after its passage. A bill properly regulating fees and salaries will require much thoughtful con-sideration, and should engage your attention at a very early peeion of the session.

KANKAKKE MARSH. The last General Assembly failed to enact any law to facilitate and hasten the reciamation of the extensive region covered by the Kankakee morsh. The survey made under the direction of the State by Professor John L. Campbell, and an able corps of assistants, was completed so recently before that Legislature convened that no blame can attach to it for omitting to enact proper legislation. The large area of fertile lands now practically valueless by being covered or saturated with water; its convenience, by proximity and by extraordinary railroad facilities to the best markets, and the santtary benefits which would ensue from its drainage, should be considerations of such momentous importance as to induce you to spare no effort to adopt means, through wise legislation, for its early reclamation.

SWAMP LANDS. By an act of Congress passed in 1850 the United States granted to the several States in which it then owned swamp and overflowed lands the whole of such lands as by reason of being swamp and overflowed were unfit for cultivation. Before a survey was made to determine specifically the lands included in the grant the United States in some, if not all of these States, sold to private purchasers a considerable body of these lands. Some of the States, by extraordinary diligence, have as-certained what lands belonging to them have thus been sold, and have recovered from the United States the price paid for them. I have strong reason to believe that a very considerable quantity of swamp and overflowed lands in this State embraced in said grant have been sold by the United States. The proceeds of these sales properly belong to this State, and would be paid to it if the quantity were ascerasined and a definite claim presented. The emp'oyment of an agent to attend to this business is confident by law to the Attorney general, who, I hope, will soon be able to recover for the State the sum thus justly owing. Every sum thus recovered augments the school fund and dimenishes the burden upon taxpayers for the support of schools.

RETURN OF DIRECT TAXES Indiana paid the whole of the direct tax imposed by the United States upon lands of ner inhabitants, to assist in defraying the expenses of the war for the suppression of the rebeilion. The amount was \$769,144.63. The insurrectionary States yet owe \$2,725,104.61 on account of the direct tax levied for the same purpose on the lands of their inhabitants. Non-insurrectionary States Territories also owe in the aggregate, on direct taxes, \$183,922.90 It can hardly be the policy of the United States, in the present overflowing condition of the Treasury, to coerce payment of the direct taxes yet owing. Justice, however, to the States that have paid their quota therefore, the passage of a joint resolution by the two houses of the General Assembly, requesting our Representatives in Congress, and instructing our Senators to vote for a law releasing the inhabitants of the States in which these taxes have not been paid from all liability, and returning to the States which have paid these taxes, the full amount pain.

THE AUDITOR OF STATE. In the administration of the chief executive office the Auditor of State has much more inti mate official relations with the Governor than any of the other State officers, and I can not allow this occasion to pass without expressing my high estimate of the capability and integrity of Hon. James H. Rice, the incumbent of that office, and my thanks to him for numberless courtesies.

During the period that I have held the important trust which I am about to lay down my en-deavor has been to administer it for the common good of all the people, and I have been continually cheered and strengthened not only by friends from whom, on account of political relations, I might naturally have expected support, but from many who differ from me on questions of National policy. To all I avail myself of this occasion to offer my sincere and grateful acanowledgements And to you, gentlemen assembled here in the responsible capacity in which you have met, I wish good health, cordial social relations, and the satisfaction which comes from a careful and faith-

satisfaction which to the ful discharge of public duty.

Albert G. Porter. The LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR then published the vote cast at the last general election in this State for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, saying: Hear the announcement of the votes cast: Isaac P, Gray received 245,140 votes. William H, Calkins received 237,784 votes.

H. Z. Leonard received 8,332 votes. Robert S. Dwiggins received 2.085 votes. Isaac P. Gray having received a plurality of all the votes cast over every other candidate I declare him elected Governor of the State of Indiana. [Cheere.] Hear the vote for Lieutenant Governor: Mahlon D. Manson received 245,476 votes. Eugene H. Bundy received 237,538 votes. James B, Milroy received 8,381 votes.

E. C. Silers received 3,689 votes.

Mahlon D. Manson having received a plurality of all the votes cast over any other candidata I declare him elected Lieutenant Governor of In-The LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR also directed the reading of a message, just announced by a Doorkeeper, from the Governor, in relation to certs-in United States documentary journals, journais of the two Houses of Congress, and also a message transmitting a communication from the

Indiana Commission to the New Orleans World's Fair, and a communication from the United States Commissioner of Agriculture. On motion by Mr. Representative SMITH, of Tippecanoe, the Joint Convention adjourned, When the Senators had retired-The SPEAKER called the House to order. Mr. SEARS, from the committee to make

elect Gray and the Lieutenant Governor-elect Manson, reported that the place agreed upon for the ceremonies is English's Opera House, and the time 2 o'clock p. m. Monday, January 12. Mr. GORDON: In order to facilitate business, I move that the message of the Governor be referred o a select committee of five, and there be 200 Mr. KAWORTH moved to amend so that the

arrangements for the inauguration of Governor

number of copies be 1,000, The amendment was agreed to And the resolution, as amended, was adopted. On motion, the House adjourned until 19 elock Monday morning.

Local Courts. SUPERIOR COURT.

Room No. 1-Hon. N. B. Taylor, Judge. Allen G. Morris et al. vs. Henry C. Holloway et al. Damages. On trial by jury,

Room No. 2-Hon. D. W. Howe, Judge. William T. Swigert vs. the L., N. A. and C. Railway ompany. Damages. Dismissed. Clement A. Westhoeffer vs. Moritz Kantman et al. Damages Dismissed. Daniel Gable vs. Mary J. Gable. Divorce Under advisement.

Room No. 3 .- Hon. f. C. Walker, Judge. Allen M. Fletcher vs. Edwin D. Olin et al. Foreclosure, Judgment for \$2,775.

Julius W. Hinckley, assignee of George S. Carrington, vs. George H. Carter, Speriff, et al. cuit to enjoin Sheriff from making sale. A restraining order granted, and the 221 day of Japuary set for hearing. Joshua L. Fatout vs. Board of School Commissioners. Suit on contract. Argument on demorrer heard and taken under advise-

Corinus E Randolph et al. vs. Jay G Voss etal. Suit for partition. An interlocutory order granted for partition. Oscar L. Call vs. Lors Call. Divorce. On trial by court.

Real Estate Transfers, The following deeds were recorded Friday, January 0, as reported by Steeg & Bernhamer, abstract compilers, 12 and 15 Thorpe Block. Telephone, 1,048:

William H. Elvin to Mary L. Steely, warranty deed to lot 2 in Samuel Melvill's subdivision of the east part of block 24 in John on's heirs' addition to the city of Indianapolis .... William F. Stils and wife to Dora Nie-mann, warranty deed to part of the east half of the northeast quarter, section 13, township 15, range 3 east-containing 1 acre... Thomas H. Spann and wife to Ida L.

Wishard, warranty deed to lot 25 in block 7 in S. A. Fletcher's northeast

addition to the city of Indianapolis; slso the south half of lot 155 in Pick-erill's subdivision of lots 147 to 155 inciusive, in Ingram Fletcher's addition

1,500 00 to the City of Indianapolis ...... Arthur T. McLean and wife to David C Anderson, warranty deed to lot 21 in Caven's subdivision of outlot 150 in the city of Indianapolis .... Victor Schart and wife to Anthony F. Dammeyer, warranty deed to lot 7 in Aaron Kaufman's subdivision of lots J and I in James Blake's addition to 

riger, warranty deed to lot 6 in McKer-nan & Pierce's subdivision of lot 2 in bleck 2 in Harris' subdivision of outlot 157 in the city of Indianapolis ...... 1,000 00 Horace R. Allen and wife to John Jones. Warranty deed to lots 155 and 156 in Allen's second north addition to the city of Indianapolis ......

Ann M. Bird et al. to Joseph B. Rodi-baugh, warranty deed to part of the west half of the southwest quarter, section 31, township 17. north of range 3 east, except 30 20 100 acres off the south end thereof 2,350 00

Conveyances, 8; consideration, ..... \$ 6,700 00

Indiana Inventors. A weekly list of United States patents issued to the inventors of Indiana for the

week ending January 6, 1885, and each patent in the list will bear that date. Reported expressly for the Indianapolis Daily Sentinel, by A. H. Evans & Co., American and Foreign Patent Solicitors, Washington, D. C. Charge fer obtaining a patent, \$20. A copy of the patent laws sent free on appli-Adams, J. D., Marshail, road grading machine,

Ancerson, G. W., Westport, speed governor. Farrell, R. W., Whestland, railway switch. Grubb, David, Waldron, combined band cutter and feeder for threshing machine. Guffin, A. J. & M. C., Rushville, washing ma-

Harrison, J. M., and L. N. White, Columbia City, ear ecupling Hawkins, J. D., Brazil, tag holder. Lampton, W. R., Terre Haute, gate latch. Farkbam, G. J., Bedford, hand reaper. Riter, J. L., Brownsville, force feed seeding ma-

Feetor. Abe L., Indianapolis, grain scourer. Warrington, Jesse, Indianapolis, bolting reel, Wolf, Elihu, North Vernon, neck-yoke clasp.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

The ladies who are conducting a sewing school for poor girls in Y. M. C. A. Chapel every Saturday at 2 p. m. need help in the way of assistant teachers and donations of calico, gingham, and cotton flannel, All young men are invited to attend a

parlor at 7:30 o'clock this evening. Dr. Boynton. of Boston, will address and conduct the 4 o'clock gospel service tomorrow at Y. M. C. A. rooms. Everybody

social song and prayer service in Y. M. C. A.

Prickly Ash Bitters is an unfailing specific for all complaints arising from a derangement of the functions of the liver. It purifies the blood and infuses new life into the invalid. Pains in the side, general uneasiness, loss of appetite, beadache, billions attacks, etc., are sure indications that a corrective is needed. Prickly Ash Bitters is especially adapted for these complaints. It arouses a torpid liver to action and restores it to a healthy condition.

Fatal Bar-room Fight.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 9 -In a bar-room fight this morning, Fred Eckler was killed and Israel Smith fatally shot, the latter by Frank Eckler.

That Sams It Up. We could use all sorts of extravagant words about the effects of Parkers's Hair Balsam. But the simple truth is enough. It is the best thing of its kind. Cares falling hair, dandruff, dryness, restores original color, is a delicious dressing and perfectly pure and clean. It will satisfy you. The only standard 50 cent dressing.



Used herbs in doctoring the family, and her simple remedies DID CURE in most cases. Without the use of herbs, medical science would be powerless; and yet the tendency of the times is to neglect the best of all remedies for those powerful medicines that seriously in-

## ure the system.

is a combination of valuable herbs, carefully compounded from the formula of a regular Physician, who used this pre-scription largely in his private practice with great success. It is not a drink, but a medicine used by many physicians. It is invaluable for DISPEPSIA, KIDNEY and LIVER COMPLAINTS, NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, WEAK-NESS, INDIGESTION, &c.; and while curing will not hurt the system.

Mr. C. J. Rhodes, a well-known trop man of Safe Harbor, Pa., writes: "My sen was completely prestrated by fever and arms. Quinine and barks did him no good. I then sent for Mishler's Herb Bitters and in a short time the boy was quite well."

"E. A. Schellentrager, Druggist, 717 St. Clair Street, Cleveland O., writes: "Your Bitters, I can say, and do say, are pre-scribed by some of the oldest and most prominent physicians in our city." MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO.,

· 525 Commerce St., Philadelphia. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup Kever Fails

## Walking the Floor,

All patrons of the great retail shops in the large cities have noticed those quiet yet imperative gentlemen who are never seen behind the coanters, who sell no goods, who say little, but appear to see and hear everything that is going on. They are the floor-walkers. They are constantly on the watch for negligent clerks, dishonest customers, professional thieves; and they also direct people to the particular departments of which they are in search. This position of floor-walker calls for men who are patient, slert, cool-headed, courte-ous, and good judges of buman nature as ex-oressed in dress and manner. Mr. F. Edward Cramer, of 159 Wabash avenue. Is loor-walker in a leading house in the Western Metropolis, and in a recent talk he said to the

"Yes, my position involves no small degree of care and responsibility. To stand it a fellow ought to have good legs and good lungs. Until lately I had trouble with my lungs for nearly three years. Whenever I caught a fresh cold I suffered great pain. I was afraid it would break me all up before long. Several p hysicians whom I consulted said they could do nothing more than relieve me temporarily.'

"That was rather a sad look out for a man who had his bread-and-butter to earn. But you seem better now. What under the sun did you do?" "I took the sovice of a lady friend, and some months ago began the use of Benson's Capcine Plasters. I didn't take much stock in them at first, because I had tried other plasters, which didn't amount to anything. But, faith or no feith, Benson's plasters gave me quick relief, and I have no besitation in saying that I owe to them my present ability to work."

Still," said I, "there can not be any material difference between such simple things as plasters."
"Yes, there is," replied Mr. Cramer, "as much difference as there is between cotton and silk. Benson's act more quickly than others; they soothe irritation, and heal all soreness where they are applied, and seem to pen trate to the hidden seat of the trouble. In short, all that I can say in their praise will not express the real value of Benson's plasters to those who suffer.'

TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY

Brands advertised as absolutely pure CONTAIN AMMONIA THE TEST!



DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA. ETS HEALTHFULNESS HAS NEVER BEEN QUESTIONED 'In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has seed the consumers' reliable test,

THE TEST OF THE OVEN. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts,

Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems For Light, Healthy Bread, The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World. FOR SALE BY GROCERS. ORICACO.

## A CHILD!

TALBOTTON, Ga., Sept. 12, 1884.—My little son, now seven years old, broke out when a babe three weeks with what the doctors called eczems, beginning on the bead and gradually spreading over his whole body. He was treated for five years or more by various physicians without relief, and the little boy's health was completely broken down. About a year sgo I was induced to use on him Swife's Specific and two bottles grand him him Swift's Specific, and two bottles cured him sound and well, and there has been no sign of a retun of the disease. F. O. HOLMES.

Poisoned by a Nurse.

Some eight years ago I was ineculated with poison by a nurse who infected my babe with blood taint. The little child lingered along until it was about two years old, when its little life was yielded up to the fearful poison. For six long years I have suffered untold misery. I was covered with sores and ulcers from head to foot, and in my great extremity I prayed to die. No lan-guage can express my feelings of woe during these ong six years. I had the best medical treatment Several physicians successively treated me, but to no purpose. The Mercury and Potash seemed to add ruel to the awful flame which was devouring me. About three months ago I was advised to try

Swift's Specific. We did so, and I feit hope again spent so much for medical treatment that we were too poor to buy. Oh! the agony of that moment! Health and happiness within your reach, but too poor to grasp it. I applied, however, to those who were able and willing to help me, and I have taken Swift's Specific, and am now sound and well once more. Swift's Specific is the best blood purifier in the world, and is the greatest blessing of the age.

Mrs. T. W. LEE, Greenville, Als.

A Druggist for Twenty-five Years. AUBURN, Ala., Sept. 8, 1884.—I am an old pharmacist, and have had to do largely with blood diseases for over twenty-five years. I have dealt in all kinds of blood purifiers, and do not hesitate to tay that Swift's Specific is the best, and has given more general satisfaction than any other I have ever handled. Last year a young student came to my store emsciated and covered with sores. I recommended S. S. S. He took only three bottles, and the sores disappeared, his throat healed upand the sores disappeared, his throat healed up and his skin cleared off. His flesh was smooth and fresh as that of a child, and he has gained ten pounds. I scarcely knew him when he re-turned after an absence of several weeks. He claimed to be renewed in flesh and spirits. A number of other cases less malignant have come under my observation, and all with the best re-sults. Swift's Specific is an excellent tonic, and as an antidote for malaria has no superior. Many ladies are using it as a tonic for general debility and find it the most satisfactory one ever used. I have been dealing in Swift's Specific for five years or more, and am satisfied that I do not place too high an estimate upon its merits.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY,





A CARD,- To all was are suffering from er rors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of mauhood, etc., I will
send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF
CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by
a missionary in South America. Send self-ad
dressed envelope to Ray, Josarn FR, Inway, End
tion D, New York;